LITERATURE.

What is Doing in France and England.

THE OPENING OF THE SPRING TRADE.

Van Ranke's England in the Seventeenth Century.

THE LIFE OF CASAUBON.

A New Edition of the Works of Sainte Beuve.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, March 25, 1875.

BISTORY. Among the biggest of the big books of the day is the fine translation of Leopold Von Ranke's "History of England, Principally in the Seventeenth Century," recently issued by the Clarendon press. To the general reader the venerable German his torian is chiefly known as the author of that history of the Popes which furnished Lord Macaulay with the material whereon to broder one of his most brilliant and memorable essays-one from which writers and speakers often quote passages or dicta unconsciously, and to which the students of the present generation owe the clearing up of the generalities of the prejudice which obscured the judgment of their presecessors much more absolutely than they are aware of. This book, which is in six volumes, will probably find no interpreter, as was the last and the best of the great whig writers, who possessed at once real and active principles, vital political beliefs, elegant schotarship and a style. Supposing it to be accepted that it is too cynical to doubt the existence of the principles and the creed in these latter days it must be admitted that there is a crying want of style. Who shall popularize Ranke on William of Grange and the hydra-headed problem of European politics during the might and the decadence of the Grand Monarque? This voluminous work is of very great interest, though the translator has achered rather too closely to the text of the original in the descriptions of places and persons in England; the loreign paraseology renders them difficult of recognition. This is, however, but a slight defect, and the novel point of view from which the reader of Ranke's History is called upon to regard the invasion of England by William of Orange, who is represented not as a solitary adventurer righteously availing himself of a period of national danger and disquier, but as the trusted delegate of a European combination against France, a most honorable tool, in fact, but still a tool has all the interest of noveity. We are too little accustomed to survey our ewa history from the European standpoint, This book is a step in a desirable direction, though it may burt our pride a little to discover that our "giortous" Revolution is held to have been effected German combinations, distated by German foresield, and in the leading and specific interests

TRAVEL. Books of travel are not very abundant just now. We had such a picthora of them at the beginning of the winter that we cannot complain of having to faire malgre now for a while, especially as we have the prospect of a forthcoming work on Ashantee from Major Butler's eminently picturesque pen, and of the records of the Cameron expedition to the Lualaba, and also of the reprint of the deeply interesting series of papers now being sublished piecemeal in Blackwood's Maga sine under the title of "The Abode of Snow." Mr. Gaskeil's "Algeria as It Is," is one of the most recent books of travel, and though it is not remarkable for literary graces, it is a very ample and painsteking descrip tion of the Arao province which its French conquerors seem to mismanage somehow, equally hopelessly under each successive regime. Gaskell is probably not aware, or he would have made a telling point of it in his book, that an English company has just secured a concession for the making of a railroad in the Province o-Oran, with a view to the encouragement of emigration. The strange lack of enterprise among the French in matters of this kind-a project of the sort would find neither origin nor support in Pariz-counts for much in their failure as colonists. Mr. Gaskell draws liberally on preceding writers in his descriptions of the natives of Algeris, their manners and customs, but be at least puts the gist of their books into his own. It is remarkable, however, that he seems to have no knowledge of the two best books which have ever been written on their respective subjects-"Le Sabel" and "Le Sahara," by Fromentin. If we may leave speaking by the card or a while and atray into the regions of contemporary French literature, we should like to direct attention to a work by M. Henry Havard, on "Les Villes Mortes du Zuider-zée."

This book has just been published in Paris, by Plou, and, in addition to its intrinsic interest as a picture sque description of those wonderful old Dutch towes whose existence seems to be as much severed from that of the outlying world as the life of the lacu-trine period itself, it has the extrinsic importance, which is beginning to attach itself to Holland, after the years of peaceful ob sourity which that rich and happy little country has enjoyed in consequence of the menaced coup of Germany. The book is very pleasant reading full of the frankness and sans gene with which Frenchmen recount their travelling experiences and it presents an extraordinary picture of the unchanged medievalism of the curious towns which stud the shores of the dangerous Zhyderzee, whose circumpavigation offers points of remarkable philosophical and ethnographical interest. Probably not a dozen Dutchmen have ever made this voyage, and we do not recall any record of its having been made of English art ists or tourists; though it offers to the one class the attraction of extraordinary picturesqueness and to the other those usually irresistible of trouble and difficulty. M. Havard accounts for the Dutch indifference to their living antiquities by their excessive exclusionne de clocher, or, as we shall call it, the "parochia?" spirit which limits each man to his own actual in lieu, and for the rarity of visits to these curious cities by foreigners by the little that is known about them, and the absence of any organized "service" by which they can be reached. He is justly enthusiastic about the pleasure to be derived from "sailing upon a sea of comparatively new formation, which has existed for a few conturies only, but on whose shores cities of unrivailed power and wealth once nourished; to behold these cities in their service decreptude; to visit Mesemblk and Sta-vorem before the grass has bidden their waits away forever and their names are struck out from the map of the Low Countries;" in glowing and persuasive terms. No book since Captain Butchinson's "Try Laphas given us glimpaes of such primitive life and molation without savagery. Fitteen years ago, Lord Souttest made an expedition, as Lord Milton did, about the same time, or a litt later, to the Saskarchewan. He has thought proper to publish, at this distance of time, a handsomely illustrated work, descriptive of his trave s in the Hudson Bay Territory. There is nothing volume, and there is quite too much buffaio shooting for the public appente, much jaded in achi vements of the sort where it has bad a surject to fifteen years. The buffalo runs ought to be intercipted has the New Zenlander, the whitter end," and the "yem of purest ray screas"-the latter, by the bye, has rested some time in the

"derk unfathomed cay , of man." BICGGAPHY In biography, the 'lease Cataubon,' by Mr.

rattison, the rector of Lincoln College, is the most remarkable book of the season. The quidnuncs will have it that George Eliot intended per Mr. Casaubon who married the charming Derothea, the heroine of "Middlemarch," as an actual portrait, transferred to modern times, of the great scholar, the solitary bookworm of the Reformation period, who was bored to death by the milltary and political affairs of his sovereign master Henri Quaire, and who, after stateen consecutive hours' study, recorded the fact in his journal thus:-Hodie vixi; and who regarded his friellus as direct nuisances, amici studiorum meorum inimici. This may or may not be. It appears that the original Casaubon found two wives, for all his studious ways and dislike of human society, and had considerable trouble with a large and sickly amily, and, no doubt, he was as disagreeable and unlucky an individual as Dorothea's Casanbon, especially as he neglected his true vecation. the hignest order of criticismin its infancy in his time-to pluage, with all the ardor of a sixteenth century Dr. Kenealy, into the study of theology, which was getting mixed in his time. Mr. Pattison, who is a first rate scholar and critic himself, has done his subject ample justice and produced a highly valuable and interesting book; but the picture of the student is, after all, a sad one, for he was a melanchofy person, perpetually haunted by a regretful sense of the shortness of human life, of the inadequacy of its opportunities to its desires. The best known of his achievements is his "Athenœus," a work immensely prized by scholars. Mr. Pattison tells us that while Casaubon wrote Latin and Greek with equal facility and babitually thought in either one or the other, he spoke his native language (French) like a peasant. SHAKESPEARE.

The latest addition to our Snakespearian literature-a literature waich has become so ponderous and newildering that one sometimes feels the wish to sweep it away podily and forget it, returning to the pure and simple enjoyment of the mind of the master, unobscured and unencumbered by the interposition of other minds and the subtlettes of our interpretation—is "A Critical Study of the Mind and Art of Shakespeare," by Edward Dowden, who is Professor of English Literature in the University of Dublin, and Vice President of the New Shakespeare Society. book is a reproduction and rearrangement of the Processor's essays and lectures on the same sub ject, which raised him long since to the foremost rank among the Shakespearian critics, and seems to us to be a risumd of all that one needs to know, outside his text, about Shakespeare Professor Dowden deduces Shakespeare from the Enzabethan age, showing the points of contrast and of difference, and traces his life and his mental and spiritual development through the amazing succession of his works, from the Sturm und Drang period (as Goethe says of himself) of Romeo and firmict, to the contemplative peace and retirement of the "Winter's Tale," ending with a qualit, persuasive concert, in which he shows how, in the "Jempest," Prospero, the magician, having reared and brought his art (Miranda) to full stature and perfection, hands her over to the fostering care of Fietcher (Ferdinand) for all the future. Mr. Dowden's style is exceedingly lucid and graceful, and the book is delightful reading as a scholarly appreciation. ANECDOTES

Mr. Baring-Gould has recently given us one of those remarkable recuells which he produces with facility and frequency worthy of Mr. Timbs and Mr. Thornbury. This time he goes afield no further than Yorkshire, and a tertile field in incidents, oddities and strange events he finds it. It appears that Yorkshire is especially productive of eccentric dergymen, and we rather wonder, when he was like the witches, "about it," that he did not find materials in the curious life of the Rev. Patrick Pronty, other wise Bronté, the father of "Currer Bell." The home life of the author of "Jane Eyre" would supply many a contribution to the history of the oddities of Yorkshire. The fascingtion of books of anecdote is difficult to account for. One generally takes them up with a contentions sense of antagonism, but one ends by read ing them right through. FIGTION.

Mr. Wilkle Collins' new novel, "The Law and the Lady," is reprinted from the Graphic, in three volume form, by Messra. Chatto & Windus, who are issuing several editions of Mr. Coilins' novels. It is a clever piece of construction, but as a story hopelessly unnatural, while the chief personage introduced, a man without legs, is a repulsive monster, from the contemplation of whose moral nature the reader turns away with disgust and aphorrence. One is at a loss to understand the motive which induces Mr. Wilkie Collins thus to exaggerate and dive into the wildes: paradox the ingenious conceptions which, more rationally treated, might attract as well as astonub. Victor Hugo knew better, when he gave us "Rans d'islande," than to make the mouster at monstrous, and the other persons of the story all vulgar eccentrics. The usual absurdities of journals, written up to the last moment of tremendous crisis, and elaborately seiting down the incidents of every, day life like a proces verbal are not spared in this work, and the heroine is more decidedly unpleas ing than even the gifted and charming impostor who, under the title of "The New Magdalen" illus trated the whole duty of secrety in general and clergymen in particular. Apropos of Mr. Wilkie Coilins, it may be mentioned that "Armadale" is about to be dramatized and played at one of the leading theatres during the present season. Mr. Hardy is writing a novel for the Cornhill Magazine, and Mrs. Fawcett, the wife of the blind Professor and member of Parliament for Backney, has one in the press, of which rumor speaks highly. Miss Thackeray's new serial in the Cornhill Magazine, 'Miss Angel," founded on the life of Angelica Kaufmann, in a very poor and equally pretentious production. By dint of word-painting this authoress has lost all the form and substance her style ever possessed, in there was a chapter about Venice which was a more carreature of Ruskin, and in the second there is a chapter about fine society and Sir Joshua (then Mr.) Rejnolds which is a fuore caricature of some of har father's ocial sketches in the "Virginians." Mrs. Oilphant's very latest novel "Valentine and His Brother" is an improvement upon "May" and "innocent." the two inanities which she has recently perpetrated. Mrs. Olipeant used to be a clever ovelist, she has become a mere manufacturer of fletten of late, and the kindest critic cannot pre tend to find any remains of the former charm in her hasty, fil-considered and disorderly composi-

notice from the Queen, who admires his "Princess of Thule" so much that she has requested Lady Abercromby to paint for her a picture represent ing Shedia, the neroine of the story. The picture has just been completed and sent to Wissiste.

FRANCE.

PARIS. March 25, 1875. LES FREMIERS LUNDIS. By M. Sainte-Beuve. A now edition has appeared of the late M. Sainte-Beuvo's "Lundis"-Monday critical essays originally contributed to the Globe. Sainte-Beuve was not a critic who thought himself quits toward a book when he had analyzed its contents and emitted an opinion on their style and scope. He was a dissector, who probed deep into the underlying spirits of great literary works, and who the better to do tais, pried inquisitively into the lives and characters of the authors. His essays are short biographies, or pen and ink sketches, often amusingly vivid. No man ever fully came up to the high standard of excellence which Sainte-Beuve proposed to mankind both in literature and politics, and it follows that even those with whom he was disposed to deal tenderly are made by him to appear several cuties less fall than their friends fancied them to be. But indulgence was not Sainte-Beuve's falling, it would be difficult to name a Franshman of eminence who had so many acquaintances and so less friends. The central figure in a little colerie of witty athersts who collivened Paristin society from 1830 to 1870, he judged all writers by fixed canons, whereof the first condemned lervent Christians. Like Voltaire he was kind to the

map who looked astramed of his faith, but

had no pity for one who expressed his belief openly. Christians frequently retaliated on Sainte-Beuve. and he never forgave them, for he added to the merit of being a vigorous polemist that of being a first class hater. It is good to see how, in his essay on Balzac, he repays a grudge which the great novelist had contracted by ridiculing him as a -pedant in "Un Prince de la Bonème." Bal-zac nad poked fun at the critic's style. Says Sainte-Beuve, alluding to Balzac's own style, "It is dry and slipshod; but let us beware of dwelling on it lest we should lapse into imitation." For those who can read between the lines the essays abound with little sharts of this sort, levelled in reprisal for the stabs of wounded novelists and poets, and one is compelled to laugh, even though many of strictures are unjust. In the present two volumes, which contain only essays published from 1824 to 1839 (they were contained in the Constitutionnel Moniteur and Temps till the date of Sainte-Beuve's death, 1869) more than forty French and foreign authors are reviewed, and there is not one of the essays but can turnish valuable hints in composition to young authors. Sainte-Benve was a savant. His crudition was both varied and deep, his taste faultless, his shrewdness for detecting the strong and weak points of a witter singularly keen. Nor can it be contended that he was in general otherwise than a fair critic. Good hater as he might be personal animosity never biinded him to the merits of an adversary, and he would often begin an essay with a feeling eulogy of a man he disliked, thereby giving greater tartness to the dash or verjuice be would throw in at the end. It is impossible not to enjoy these essays, they are so torcible and malicious, so echolarly and chatty. They also abound with anecdotes which give them the interest of a book of memoirs-racy memoirs

L'Annee Politique. Par André Daniel. Paris: Charpentier et Cie. 1875. This work is a new essay in French periodical literature, being the first publication of a proposed annual register of political events throughout the world. It contains the history of the year 1874. with a copious introduction, detailing the causes which led to the overthrow of Thiers in May, 1873, and the collapse of the schemes for a monarchist restoration in the following November. M. Daniel is accurate and painstaking, and possesses that clearness in narrative which is such an admirable characteristic of his countrymen. Of course he would have been more than a mortal Frenchman had he contrived to speak of English affairs without introducing "le Wiggisme" into the situation; but his accounts of the transfer of power which last year witnessed both in the United States and Great Britain are eminently satisfactory and concise. Lucidity and brevity: those are the qualities which constitute history.

HISTOIRE DE LA TRANSMISSION DU POUVOIR IMPE-RIAL A ROME ET A CONSTANTINOPLE. Par Al-phonse Paillard, Ancien Prétet, Paris: E. Pion

This is a curious and learned work, written by a former Prefect of the Second Emptre. Its design is to show the stability of Roman imperial institutions, both in the capital of the West and in later ages at Constantinopie. From the tyranny of a Caligula or a Domitian M. Paillard appears to draw the inference that the Empire must have possessed an inherent excellence to survive it. But it is not necessary to accept the political conciusions of the author to appreciate the worth of his labors. In the compass of 500 pages he summarizes with careful accuracy the history of 1,500 years. One remark of his deserves to be quoted, if only as showing that new remedies for the political maladies of France are never likely to fail in number or variety. M. Paillard's idea is, that after the plobiscite of May, 1870, the son of Napoleon III. should have been associated with his father in the imperial authority. Hence the probably imagines) the course of government would have continued unbroken after Sedan and the captivity of the elder monarch.

DU REGIME DES FRAVAUX PUBLICS EN ANGLE-TERRE, Par Ca. De Franqueville, Paris: Hacactie

M. de Franqueville is a distinguished official in the French Department of Public Works. He has travelled in England, he has seen Parliamentary Committees at work, he has spoken to general managers of railways and carefully studied English legislation on the subject. He has, in short spared to pains to make his work complete and exhaustive. It consists of four thick sized volumes, which in spite of the dryness of the theme, have already reached a second edition. M. de Franqueville arrives at the conclusion that he could not recommend the French to adopt the English system, or rather, no-system of public works, though he is convinced that it is suited to the temper of the English people and to the greater wealth of their country.

PRINCIPES DE SCIENCE ABSOLUE. Par M. James Thomson. Paris: J. Rothschild. 1875. M. Thomson's very learned work bears a second or expianatory title-viz., "Questions of Absolute Science, or Science Based Upon a Natural, Integral, Analogical Reduction of the Unity of the Absolute Fact." This sentence alone requires careful digestion, and the remainder of the is filled with equally weighty matter. But it must not be fancied that the book is tedlous; on the contrary, it is just such a one as Charles Lamb would have loved to saunter through, passing from grave to gay, from lively to severe, from his tory to philosophy, from theology to politics, sure wherever he paused, to be arrested by some wild nower of thought, for Mr. Thomson is fettered by the trammels of no conventional school. It should be added that, notwithstanding the purity of his French, the author's knowledge of biblical lore

betrays his Anglo-Saxon nationality. CAMILLE DESMOULINES, &c. Par Jules Caretie. Paris: E. P.on et Cie. 1875. M. Clarette always writes agreeably, and ne has made the history of the French Revolution his special study. He is at home, not only in the National Convention, but in the drawing rooms as well as the garrets, of 1789-95. The interest of the present work centres in the beautiful and accomplished Lutille Desmoutins, for Camille himself was of a wasp'sh and unamiable disposition and has been somewhat unjustly idealized by pos-

Among the bitherto unpublished documents consulted by M. Ciarctic are the "Notes" taken by Toping-Lebrun, a juror of the Revolutionary Triunal at the trial of Danton, Camille, Fabre d'Eglantine and their friends-materials which would confer the highest value on a less entertaining book than that of M. Clarette.

PASSE ET PRESENT. By "Memor." Paris: Plon et

Under the pseudonym of "Memor" a distinguistied French diplomatis; has published a short and lively book treating of the policy pursued by russia toward France within the last ten years Frence minds are naturally still sore at the events of 1870-1, and one must not expect a Frenchman to be very dispassionate in reviewing events which have brought his country to ruin. Nevertheless nothing is advanced in the present book but what the author has authority for. Official documents are quoted, and several anecdotes of royal and Blemarckian savings are given, agon as could only be within the cognizance of a man having held high position. The conclusion submitted to us is that Herr von Bismarck inveigled the French into a trap, and we readily accept it; so probably does Prince Busmarck. That great statean:an doubtless looks upon it as his title to glory that he lulled the French Emperor into a sancied security, and led him on by adroit play to seem the aggressor in a war of which was to be the victim. But this is the object of diplomacy, and if to lowly minds it be areary, and even revolting to rend of the chicaheries of state. eract, one can only recall Palmerston's placid reply to a French Ambassador who complained of having been overreached by him, that His Lordship had haver counted politics among the moral to the passages in this book, which prove beyond question that the Germans connived at the Comnone and assisted the lasurgents to prolong their resistance, and also to "Memor's" remarks on the attitude of England during the Franco. German war. Memor reveals that Mr. Gladstone was a keen sympathizer with Germany, and that Lord Granville was too much of a courtier to balk the Queen, who, from first to last, strenuously opposed r-v interference on behalf of France. "It was unfor anate," adds Memor, "that Lord Clarendon should have died before the war, for he at

least was a true friend of France and a disciple of Palmerston in all that concerned the maintenance of the balance of power in Europe." It would have been more correct to state that Lord Clarendon was a Bonapartist, and, had he lived, we fancy his influence would have been useful rather in dissuading the Emperor from undertaking the war than in saving France afterward from its terrible consequences.

"LA FILLE DE LA COMEDIENNE" AND "L'HERITAGE D'ARTHUR," By Hector Malot. Paris: Michel Levy Brothers.

These two novels form one and are devoted to the relation of how a kind-hearted but weakneaded nobleman was harrassed on account of his large fortune. Arthur, Marquis de Rudemont, was the son of a grand seigneur, who, on dying, prayed him to seek out two distant relatives to whom a debt of gratitude was owing, and to befriend them. These relatives were one Fabu de Caque but and his sister Souble. Their father it was who had laid the old Marquis under an obligation to him; but they themselves were a worthless pair, and when Arthur, piously obeying his father's dying wish, takes them to his chateau and bids them consider it as their home, they interpret this invitation to the letter. Soon a plan is formed between them for inducing Arthur to make a will in their favor. Fabu being covetous for his own sake, Sophie for that of her son. Unfortunately before their scheme has ripened, the Marquis receives a letter from Emma Lajolais, a Paristan actress, formerly his mistress, who, writing from her death bed, declares that she has had a child by bim, and bequeaths him the charge of bringing up this little waif, who has now grown up to be a pretty girl of fourteen. There is nothing to prove that Denise Lajoiais is in reality the Marquis' child, for the actress was not renowned for the constancy of her affections. Nevertheless, the Marquis takes her to his estate and engages a governess for her. Here the plot for Arthur's millions begins to thicken. Clémence Beaujonnier, the governess, is the wife of a dissolute cavalry officer, and a very pretty, designing woman. She loses no time in setting her cap at the Marquis, makes him fall into her toils, and then sets herself to outwit for her private advantage the machinations of the Fabus Caquebuts. They, on their side, do their best to weaken her influence with the Marquis, but are not successful Several years are spent in these struggles of roguery; but, meanwhile, an attachment has sprung up between Louis Caquebut, the son of Sopnie, who is an honest young barrister, and Denise Lajotais. Mme. Beaujonnier fearing that these young people may succeed in becoming the Marquis' heirs (though they are making no efforts to this end) causes Denise to be placed in a convent, and then proceeds to encourage the Marquis in a course of intemperance and dissipation, which rapidly harries him to his grave, Arthur is not to be prevailed upon, however, to make a will in Clémence's lavor, and, accordingly, the latter seeks the alliance of a priest, tuey two between them bring now haif insane nobleman to bequeath all his property to a monastic institution. The secret understanding being that this institution shall pay clemence 400,000 francs of the legacy. But this move does not lead to the results which the wily governess expected, for when the Marquis is dead, the monastic establishment declines paying her a sou. We are promised a sequel to this narrative, but the two books before us terminate with the discomfiture of Clémence Beaujonnier, while Louis

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

and Denise, the goody-goody characters of the tale,

are married, and, though poor, seem to be happy.

The story is an interesting one, the serious strata-

gems to which cupidity pushes people are amu-

singly told, and the dialogue is as French and

vivacious as you please.

Gautier's "Winter in Russia" was such a success that Holt & Co. are going to publish his "Constantinopie" before long. They will soon issue Taine's "Notes on Paris," being the life and opinions of Mr. Thomas Graindoge, dealer in oils and sait pork at Cincinnati.

Marion Harland is preparing another book of receipts, which she hopes will be as successful as her "Common Sense in Her Household." Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, author of "Patrica Kem-

ball," 13 writing a new novel, to be called "The atonement of Leam Dundas." Miss Emily Patthruit is giving a series of readings

from the poets, at her house in Norfolk square,

The Portfolio, for April, is unusually rich in pictures and letter press.

Robert Clarke & Co., of Cincinnati, have printed a "Bibliotheca Americana," being an extensive catalogue of American books for sale by them. There has been a remarkable fertility of late in the production of new books on architecture and

the fine arts. "Through Normands," which A. D. F. Randolph

will reprint, Macmillan & Co. will publish a work under the title of "The Unseen Universe; or, Physical Speculations on Immortality." It is said to be the joint work of two well known physicists.

The grangors are going to start a new magazine in their interest, to be published by John P. Jewett, who brought out "Uncle Tom's Cablu" twenty-five

The humorous poems and parodies of the late Mr. Shirley Brooks, editor of Punch, are to be collected and published. The French war of 1870 is to be again written up

by the Grand Duke of Mechlenberg-Schwerin, who bore a part therein. "The Roman Catholic Directory for 1875" shows the steady growth of that faith in England. The

from 1.662 to 1.728; and they have now 1.941 churches, being an increase of 16. Mr. Froude has been lecturing the English colonists of Natal in South Africa on their want of industry. Living in a rich agricultural district. which would maintain 60,000,000 of souls, they live on American pork and Limerick potatoes,

Romish clergy bave increased during the year

More writings of the late Sir Henry Holland have been gathered, under the title of "Fragmentary Papers on Science."

Mr. Alvan S. Southworth's "Four Thousand Miles of African Travel," being a personal record of his lourney up the Nile and to the borders of Central Africa, will shortly appear from the press of Baker, Pratt & Co., New York,

We are to have a new "Lire and Works" of the great artist, Titian, from the competent hands of Messra, Crowe and Cavalcaselle, whose "Bistory of Italian Painting" is the most modern work in Engiren on that subject,

M. A. Challamel has put forth a beautifully filustrated book on the totlet, entitled "Histoire de la Mode en France." Another of Octave Tenflier's brilliant novels.

entitled "Un Mariage & la Mode," will be published as a serial in the Revue des Deux Mondes. The Saturday Review finds Mr. Nordhoff's account of the Sandwich Islands and the Pacific Coast lively and readable.

Sheldon & Co. are about to publish a new volume of sermons by Spurgeon, called "Types and Em-The first volume of a new translation of the Testament, by Mr. John Brown McClellan, is pub-

ished by Macmillan & Co. In his work on "Christ and Other Masters" the Venerable Archdeacon Hardwick has made a careful examination of the religions of Egypt, Medo Persta, India and Coina, and even America and

A valuable and interesting work, entitled Monumental Caratianity; or, Tae Art and Symbousm of the Primitive Church as Witnesses and Teachers of the one Catholic Paith and Practice, by John P. Lundy, Presbyter, will be published fore long by J. W. Bouton. The book will be projusely illustrated with designs collected from all parts of the world.

The famous French art critic, René Ménard, is writing a series of papers on "French Artists of the Present Day" for the Portfolio, the periodical edited by Philip Gilbert Bamerton. The series was begon in the January number with Jules simile engraving from the most celebrated picture of the artist.

A young lady living in Newark owns the first pair of shoe, ever worn by Lord Byron. They

were given to the lady's father by a daughter of following steamers over 1,000 tons burden, the Byron's nurse, who lived in Elizabeth, N. J., some number below that figure being equally great:—

forty years ago. Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons will publish immediately a volume selected from the correspondence of the late Mrs. Henry M. Field, to be entitled "Home Sketches in France." Mrs. Fi-ld's powers of observation and vivacity of expression will make this volume attractive to the general public, as well as to a large circle of personal

A gentleman from the western part of this State, bought a Bible of a Broadway importer a few days ago, for which he paid \$10,000. The work was a library in itself.

An American edition of White-Melville's "Katerfelto" has been issued by Porter & Coates.

The poem, "The Follower," written by R. H. Stoddard for the April Harper, is founded on fact. Tennyson's "Idylls of the King" have just been

ranslated into Swedish,

The Wordsworth family is to be paid a copyright of 500 guineas for the forthcoming edition of the late poet's prose works.

"The Norseman's Pilgrimage." by H. H. Boycsen, is soon to be published by Sheldon & Co. Mr. Boyesen, who is one of the most promising young authors of America, is now a professor at Cornell. He writes constantly for the North American Review, Scribner's, the Atlantic and Galaxy. His "Gunnar" was a success. He is professor, critic, story writer, novelist and poet, with high aims, enthusiasm and constantly improving art.

Harper & Brothers will soon publish "Safely Married," a new novel, by the author of "Caste," and "Our Detachment," by Kataeline King. Myers' "Remains of Lost Empires" is running

through a second edition. Harper & Brothers will publish in April Kinglake's "invasion of the Crimea" and R. Bosworth Smith's "Monammed and Mohammedanism." In May they will publish Bishop Haven's Mexico.

J. R. Lippincott & Co. have in press the "Life of Edwin Forcest," by Rev. William R. Alger, illustrated with numerous steel plate portraits. This firm also announces "Signa," a new story, by "Onida," and "A Nameless History," from the German of E. Mariitt, by Mrs. A. L. Wister.

SHIP BUILDING.

THE INDUSTRY IN NEW YORK AND VICINITY-WHAT IT WAS A FEW YEARS SINCE AND IS

NOW-THE OUTLOOK NOT VERY ENCOURAGING. It seems somewhat peculiar to speak of the shipbuilding interests of New York and vicinity, Where once a score of yards lined the East River and gave employment to thousands of skilled artisans, but few now remain, and these find only partial work. Years ago, when there was a general movement in the ship building districts of the country to secure if possible some relief from unfriendly legislation, there were hopes of a change. The inability to obtain the relief sought for was fatal to success. The capital that had waited in vain to pursue the old track of industry at the shipyards was diverted to other channels and became less and less powerful until it is now of but little moment. There was a time when every American feit a just pride in those wonderful models of naval architecture which gave our builders such a pre-eminence in the eyes of all nations and enabled the Stars and Stripes to lead the van of commerce around the world. But that day is gone, and there seems to be a settled conviction in the minds of many that the supremacr of the seas, now lost to us, will be difficult to regain. In the years preceding the war two-thirds or three-jourths of the traffic of the port of New York came under the native bunting, but since then it has steadly decreased, until now the relative position is exactly reversed, more than twothirds of the tonnage arriving and departing from our harbor at this time being under foreign colors. As a nation tals numiliation is deeply felt. It needs no comment to impress these truths upon every one who has at heart the true interests of his country. A pitiful policy of legislation has led to this result.

THE WORK IN HAND.

No better evide ce is necessary to note the apathy in ship building than to make a tour of observation along the East River, in Greenpoint, Hunter's Point and then around Corlear's Hook, on the city side, where vast hulls, full of harmony and proportion, flowing lines and periect symmetry, could once be counted by the dozen, there is not now-with but a single exception-a vessel on the stocks; and this is not the worst of it. The outlook is drear and dispiriting. What little is being done in this industry may be briefly summarized as lollows :-Mr. James B. Van Deusen, foot of North Seventh

treet, Williamsburg, has well advanced the large schooner yacut Fiying Cloud for Vice Commodore Garner, New York Yacht Club. Her dimensions are 139 feet 6 inches over all, 121 feet on the water line, 50 feet 4 inches beam and 9 feet 4 inches hold. Timper is being got ready to build a North River barge of about 400 tons, to be 150 rest long, 30 rest

wide and 9 leet deep. In connection with the Delamater Iron Works, Mr. Van Deusen is building a composite steamer for the United States Coast Survey. She is 130 leet in length, 23 feet beam, 7 feet deep and 125 tons burden. as burden.
A small steam yacht will also be commenced in

tons burden.

A small steam yacht will also be commenced in a lew days waten is expected to be very last.

Mr. Van Deusen in about twelve months has launched the New Bedford propellers City of Pitchburg and City of New Bedford—stanch, last and serviceable Sound passenger crait; a steam-boat, 175 feet long. 25 feet beam and 9 feet 6 inches noid, for parties in Rio Janeiro; also the taggoost S. J. Weed, of 125 tens, for service in the harbor.

At the yard of Messra, John Englis & Son, Greenpoint, work has ceased entirely. They have in frame a steamer ordered by the Charleston Steamship Company, 240 feet long, 33 feet wide and 21 feet deep, but for some unexplained reason the hands were laid off two modins ago, and have not resulted work, although it is said they will again proceed some time tain monus.

Lawrence & Foulkes are not doing anything. Recently they launched a sidewheel boat for the Privioence Steamoust Company, to take the place of the River Belle, burned hast year in the harbor, while on the line hence to Sandy Hook. She is about 200 feet long. This done, the yard was closed until another job is secured.

At the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, they are preparing to ship in sections to San Francisco the double furretted monitor Monadhock. She is 250 feet between perpendiculars, 55 feet wide at lower edge of a mor shell, 50 feet 51/2 inches wide at lower edge of a mor shell, 50 feet 51/2 inches wide at lower edge of a mor shell, 50 feet 51/2 inches wide at lower edge of a mor shell, 50 feet 51/2 inches wide at lower edge of a mor shell, 50 feet 51/2 inches deep from bottom of keels on plate to top of main eek beams. This is a double skin ship, and is fitted with a ram. Her armor is well protected, and the plating of that thickness and quality for resist the most destructive modern projectiles. The Monadhock will be put together in San Francisco and stationed there for bafoor defence. Fils completes the work of the Continental men in the ship publicing life.

completes the work of the Continental men in the ship building flue.

Messrs, C. & R. Poillon, foot of Bridge street, Brookiyn, have no new work in hand.

Missrs, Boggs & Burd, Greenpoint, are taking to pieces a light draft steamboat preparatory to ship it in sections to Demorara.

Mr. Henry Steers is not doing anything, but hopes soon to be busy on a large job.

Mr. Lennox, in South Brookiyn, is building the buil of a steam yach tor Mr. Jacoo Lordiard.

Ahis presents in a nutshell the whole of the work how in progress about New York. The Wedden, Westerveits, Collyers, Joyces, Rooseveits, Tuckers, Stocks, Waillocks and other familiar names in the samp-building trade have passed away, and are only remembered when relevedce is made to the period which placed the country the largest shipowher in the world. Then we were growing at a rate that made it certain the supremacy and the sceptre of the seas would soon devolve upon Uncle sceptre of the seas would soon devolve upon Uncle sam. But the dark cloud of war arrested the rapid progress being made and darkened the same guine expectations intuiged in, and unwise legislation completed the story, until now the blincest political economist must note something starting in the exhibit.

political economist must note something starting in the exhibit.

All the builders agree that there is but little, if any, inquiry in relation to new vessels. Coastwise trade is almost stagnant, but little being done with Charleston, Savannan or New Orlesias, The condition of the business with the latter port is flat indeed. Messrs. C. H. Mailory & Co. recently withdrew their steamers from the route and land them up in Williamsourg. Mr. F. Baser also discontinued the running of his steamers to that port, leaving the old cromwell line master of the situation, but the week following the withdrawal of all opposition vessels their regular Saturday steamer left port with but half a cargo. This decline is due to reasons sufficiently obvious to all who know anything of the condition of business affairs at the South.

IN PROSPEROUS TIMES.

Contrast the miserable exhibit given above with the flourishing condition of the industry just preceding and during the first year or so of the war, and it will be seen how ruthlessly the interest has been crushed. Vessels for every section of the globe were being constructed, those building for the trade in China being specially prominent. A few leaves from the books of the Board of Underwriters will fully prove thus assertion. In and about New York alone there, were built, is undeed and equipped in the vests 1861-2-3-4 the

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9	Morgune	1,297	John Englis	& Bon.
1	Warrior	1,573.	J. & J. B.	Van Deuse
3	Oridamme	1,210	Lawrence &	Foulkes.
1	Sacramento	2,617.	William H.	Webb.
1	Go:den Kule	3,080	Henry Steet	
1	Cotopaxi	1, 125	C. & R. Pot	lon.
1	Fung Shuev	1.1.19	B. S. Whitle	ek.
1	Flymouth Rock	1,743	Lawrence A	Foulkes.
1	Suevo-Naga	1.803	John Englis	& Son.
1	Fire Queen	2,038.	John Englis	& son.
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This exhibit needs no comment. Every one of the above large steamers was constructed for a legislmate trade, and in a majority of instances engaged therein. Beside the steamers at that period bulleting in New York, the firms of Messrs. C. H. Mallory & Co., George Greeman & Co., Maxson, Fish & Co., S. H. Pouk and other shipbuilding concerns in Connecticut were overrun with w. Fand at a loss to complete their vessels in contract time. Now what is the case? We have no shipyards of note, and we are even losing our national marine. Indeed, our sayremacy on the sea is not only a thing of the past, but if we keep on in the same channel we have been going during several years past, the very history of it will soon have no hiving illustrations. Nothing in this country can thereve as it did it this interest is to be neglected. The subject is not sectional, but national, and partisan politics should not so absorb the national life that truths of this character will not reach it. American ships should not be driven from the seas, where they he'd their own in the days of our fathers, and this age thus confess its degeneracy in comparison with the good old stock.

THE COMING CENSUS.

The new census will begin on June 1. It is the State census as distinguishable from the United States census, which takes place every decade, while the New York State census comes five years after. Thus the general census took place in 1870, and another will take place in 1889. This being the appointed year, then, preparations are already going on in the Department of State at Albany to insure a correct accounting of the inhabitants. Many reforms have been suggested to the Secretary of State in the manner in which he should order the enumeration to take place, as it has been proven by experience that the modes formerly in vogue are very delective and incorrect. It will be remembered that the complaints were such about the United States census of 1870 that a new one was ordered, and succeeded in discovering an error of 16,000 in the population o. New York. This was put down at the time to the fact that the variance between summer and winter habitation is very great, but the excuse at

winter habitation is very great, but the excuse at the time was not taken as satisfactory. It is aimed in the coming census to make the enumeration reliable and perfect in every manner, so that not the smadow of a suspiction may rest upon the proper administration of the act, Many pretended to believe that, as the census of 1870 was taken by a republican government the number of inhabitants was purposely imade smaller than it really was, so as to deprive a democratic code stituency of their republicant of the proper representation. In Congress, On the other hand it has been already intimated that, as we have a democratic Secretary of State, it will be sought to give New York city a larger representation in the State Senate and Assembly than she is cutified to, so as to overrue the republican vote of the country districts. These insimuations and political bickerings give the coming census an importance it would not otherwise possess; for the question of the increase of population, so far as the city is concerned, is a minor matter, as the records of the Board of Health as to outstand concerning foreign arrivals, wound give a possibly proper of the proper and the means. At

the aggregate, about 950,000, and since then an increase of two per cent per year has taken place, which brings the present population of Manhattan Island to Something over 1,000,000 lumbitants, making, with the abnexed district, a population in the aggregate numbering about 1,100,000 soils. The coming census will be taken by 120 sworm marshals, appointed by the Secretary of State. It is estimated that these will complete the census of the city in about There would be the census of the city in about 1. There wonths.

The manner of rewarding these will be the same that has been employed heretofore—that is to say, each one will receive two cents per name. A good worker in a populous district can obtain 1,000 names per day, which would give a daily earning of \$20 to each man. No such sum can be made day after day, however, and as the work must be once by reliable persons, the remuneration is not excessive, particularly whom it is considered that the work of these will be much more trying and ardicos than any of the kind which has been done previously. It is believed by men who have made census taxing a study—and among them is Dr. Elisha Harris, of the Board of Healto—that bitterfo the claims which have been filted in by the marshals have been very in complete soft described with and frivolous questions have been omitted, and time and trouble have been spent in asking futile and frivolous questions which were of no practical good. It is proposed to go into the questions of occupations haden more thoroughly than has heretofore been done, Manunctures and agricultural statistics and even.

questions of occupations had more thoroughly tang has beretofore been done. Manufactures and agricultural statistics and even statistics of the state of an iota of intelligence which may be serviceable hereafter will be foil untouched. These matters indeed will occupy more time and attention on the part of the questioners than the mere matter of numeration of inhabitants. It is proposed to know where every pound of raw material manufactured in tols State comes from and where it goes to, and how much each individual in the community actually produces.

But more than this is proposed to be learned. Hitherto it has been considered sufficient to obtain the nationality of each inhabitant, citizen or not. In the coming census the questions of the nationality of the rather and granifacture of each inhabitant will be ascertaized, and by this means we shall learn precisely how muon foreign importation has affected our population and to what extent the American element purely exists among us. It will also give the key to the extent to which each foreign country contributes to our commercial welfare. These are matters which have never before been gone into, and it will have a lemarkably good effect upon the United States consus of 1889, for it successful in one State the Genness of 1889, for it successful in one State the greatest interest.

Aucher noveity which will be introduced also in the coming census is worthy of commendation, if we recollect the inscentry and done which existed in the census of 1870. Then the general census taker or mirsual of the district was atone empowered to look over the returns were correct. It was, indeed, suspected that several of the marshals, and no attempt was made to find annual actured names, ages and occupations by the thousand. There cortainly was no impediment to such a course ocing adopted, and it needed only to go over the "Directory" to do the work. This year it is proposed to institute a corpo of verifiers, whose duty it will be to go over the ground traversed by the marshals an

and make the whole faultiess. Thus we may hope to, at length, have a correct census of the city and State and not be obliged as was done in 1870 to make a second one. This new system will, it is hoped, obviate any possibility of error. Each marshal will be assigned a district out of which he will not be able to go, and possibly the same men will be employed to verny each other's district, a reward being given for the discovery of any error in another man's district. This will, of cause, tend to make the first set of returns quite correct, as these rewards for mistakes will be taken out of the saisries of the marshals who make the errors. The central bureau of the consus will be in the Department of State at Albany. THE RETURNS OF BOTH PARTIES